The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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South American Forests.

The forests of the Amazon not only covers the basin of that river from the Cordillera of Chiquitos to the mountains of Parima, but also its limiting mountain chains, the Sierra Dos Vertentes and Parima, so that the whole forms an area of woodland more than six times the size of France; lying between the eighteenth parrellel of South latitude and the seventh of North, consequently inter-tropical and traversed by the equator. The soil, enriched for ages by the spoils of the forest, consisting of the richest mould. The heat is suffocating in the deep and dark recesses of this primval woods, where not a breath of air penetrates, and where, after being drenched by the periodical rains, the damp is so excessive that a blue mist rises in the early morning among the huge stems of the trees, and envelopes the entangled creepers stretching from bough to bough. A deathlike stillness prevails from sunrise to sunset, then the thousands of animals that inhabit these forests join in one loud discordant roar, not continuous, but in bursts. The beasts seem to be periodically and unanimously roused by some unknown impulse, till the forest rings in universal uproar. Profound silence prevails at midnight, which is broken at the dawn of morning by another general roar of wild chorus. The whole forest often resounded, when the animals, startled from their sleep, scream in terror at the noise made by bands of the inhabitants flying from some night prowling foe. Their anxiety and terror before a thunder storm are excessive and all nature seems to partake in the dread. The tops of the lofty trees rustle omonously, though not a breath of air agitates them; a hollow whistling in the high regions of atmosphere comes as a warning from the black floating vapor; midnight darkness envelopes the ancient forests, which soon after groan and crack with the blast of the hurricane. The gloom is rendered still more hidcons by the vivid lightning and the stunning crash of thunder. On the cessation of the tempest, the forest again awakens into new life.

Four Impossible Things.

First, to escape trouble by running away from duty. Jonah once made the experiment, but he soon found himself where all his imitators will, in the end, find themselves. Therefore manfully meet and overcome the difficulties and trials to which the post assigned you by God's providence exposes you.

Second, to become a christian of strength and maturity without undergoing severe trials. What fire is to gold, that is affliction to the believer. It burns up the dross and makes the gold shine forth with unalloyed lustre.

Third, to form an independent character, except when thrown on their own resources. The oak in the middle of the forest, if surrounded on every side by trees that shelter and shade it, runs up tall and sickly; but away from its protectors, and the first blast will overturn it. But the same tree, growing in the open field, where it is continually beat upon by the tempest, becomes its own protector. So the man who is compelled to rely upon his own resources forms an independence of character to which he could not otherwise have attained.

Fourth, to be a growing man when you look to your post for influence instead of bringing influence to your post. Therefore, prefer rather to climb up the hill with difficulty than to roll down with inglorious ease.

Destitution in Europe.

The dearth of food in various portions of the elder Continents, has assumed the proportions of a veritable famine. We have, at different times heretofore, recorded the terrible details of the situation in Norway and Eastern Prussia, and hinted at the sufferings in some districts of France. More recently the lack of food in Portugal has led to the most serious popular excesses which had, at the last account gone so far that the Queen had been burned in effigy in the streets of Lisbon, and the troops had been compelled to fire upon an attacking mob.

Now we have heart rending news from Italy. The destitution there in many provinces, exceeds all previous experience in our time. In Turin, a young man of noble family, reduced to the necessity of standing as an artist's model for a miserable pittance, falls fainting in the presence of a young sculptor who employs him. Examination discloses that he had not eaten a morsal of food for 30 hours, and his case is but a sample of hundreds. In Tunis alone, the municipality has appropriated 200,000 lire to supply the poor with food, and King Victor Emmanuel has contributed largely from his private purse.

At Florence the corpses of persons who had died of hunger have been found in the river Arno—at Naples a whole family has been seen picking out apple-skins from piles of refuse in the streets, and devouring them eagerly—from Palermo, under date of January 29th, the advices read thus:

"You can form no idea of the famine that rages among us, and has assumed the proportions of an actual pestilence—mothers who go for days without having eaten a morsel of bread; babes that expire in their mothers arms for lack of food! There are cases of people roving about through the country and eating grass and herbs, like goats. I know of one woman who for an entire month, had not touched bread, and has had nothing to live upon but grass. This seems incredible, but it is true."

From Algeria, the granery of France, a few years since, the official accounts are desperate. The Arab population of Algeria—the Kabyles and Sapara people excepted—being about two-thirds of that of New York city, some idea may be formed of the severity of the affliction, by supposing that 450 deaths per diem, more than the usual average, should take place among us. Yet this famine continues to rage with ever increasing violence. In the space of three days, in the three cities of Algeria, Constantine and Oran, there died 63 more of the native people than were born, and as the evil grows worse in proportion as we advanced from the great centers of European settlement to the interior, the number of victims per diem may be estimated at 300. At Orleansville, Arabs, to the number of about 200 at a time, have been in such rage, eating the leaves of aloes, the roots of the dwarf palm, and all the offal that the very dogs abandoned in the streets; and natives, coming from the mountains to the city with asses laden with baskets full of dates, had their produce devoured in a moment, by these poor famishing wretches. In spite of heavy kicks and blows, they would continue to eat, apparently insensible to pain, in the extremity of their hunger. A gentleman, in attempting to relieve the immediate want of a dozen miserable skeletons of children, crouching and crying along the walls in one of the streets of Relizenna, nearly lost his life among a crowd of grown Arabs who, frantic with hunger, surrounded him to insist upon like aid. When these people had been beaten off by the European and his friends, they sprang like tigers upon the children and tore their food away from them.

At Mosteganem, a colorist sent his little boy, eight years old, to a grocer's with a piece of money to change. The child was immediately set upon by Arabs in the street, who, before he could utter a cry, had cut him down and robbed him. Such is the desperation of the populace, that hack drivers and wagoners are attacked and slain for their money. At Oran, in front of the main hotel, the Arabs are seen actually contending with the dogs for the garbage of every description that is flung out from the kitchen, and devouring the entrails of fowls, etc., with the voracity of hyenas. Even the police, in many places where associations have been formed to relieve the sufferers, are obliged to have the starving children eat their food in the station house under guard, lest the outside rabble should fall upon them and snatch it away.

Such are the frightful accounts that come to us from regions which Providence has blest with every advantage of climate, soil and situation, yet which are impoverished by the lack of foresight in rulers, or worse, by the insane wickedness that heaps up the burthens of enormous armament to murder the unfortunate masses whom their mismanagement has reduced to starvation.

Let us awake and look around to see whether the same madness is not descending upon our own beautiful country, and with these awful warnings held up before us in other lands, make haste to combat by all possible means those tendencies which may, we know not how soon, reduce millions of our own people to a condition no better than that in which the once free, proud Arab of Algeria is grovelling to-day!

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

To the People of North Carolina.

In framing the Constitution which is now submitted to you for ratification, your delegates, in Convention assembled, have kept strictly in view the great and essential principles of true liberty, in which our government is founded, and the necessities of the present hour. The principles of the fathers have been amplified and extended to meet the emergencies of the present, and so applied as to secure the approval of the Congress of the United States, which is necessary to ensure our re-admission into the glorious gallaxy of the American Union. We have dealt with the principles of free government in the light of recent events, and endeavored to so frame the fundamental law as to meet the approval of all true sons of North Carolina, secure the rights of all her citizens, and at the same time place her on a level with the freest States of our Republic, with which she must hereafter compete in prosperity and honor. In accordance with this view, it has been decided that

NO DISTINCTION ON ACCOUNT OF RACE OR COLOR

should be found in the fundamental law of the State. The inherent right of self-rule has been accorded, in its fullness, to all who are willing to pledge allegiance to the Constitution and Laws of the American Union. The dead past is buried in oblivion, its sins and its errors forgotten, and the hand of fellowship, the olive branch of peace, extended to every loyal citizen of the American Union.

FREE SUFFRAGE

sheds its silver radiance over the future, and crowns the brow of every freeman with a light which hides the darkness of slavery and Rebellion. Humanity has swallowed up class distinctions and the former Pariah stands side by side with his old master in political privileges. The errors of the past are forgotten, and the Union man and Secessionist of sixty one are now invited to stand shoulder to shoulder on the broad platform of equal rights, and march onward to future prosperity. No man can complain of injustice or revenge, of envy or hatred, for kindly feeling and impartial justice are the animating principles of the Constitution we present.

FREE SCHOOLS.

To the generous provisions, for the establishment and maintenance of free schools for all the children of the State, we invite especial attention. Recognizing the great truth that intelligence is the only sure basis of liberty, we have counted it a matter of the first importance, that the youth of the State should be thoroughly instructed. The military fame of Sparta was the result of her children being taught the arts of war. The glory of our Republic depends upon the instruction of our youth in the principles of free government. Having conferred equal rights upon all, it was our next great duty to secure the judicious exercise of those rights. Universal intelligence is the only safe-guard of the future state when universal suffrage is granted. Provision is therefore made for free schools in every district of the State, for schools of higher grade where requisite, and the University, stripped of its aristocratic prestige, is placed at the head of a noble system of public instruction, offering to the poor man's child, the highest privilege afforded to the rich. And lest avarice or negligence should stand in the way of intelligence, it was deemed best to provide that the General Assembly, should it be found necessary, might compel the attendance of every child at some school for a limited time, in order that all may acquire at least the rudiments of an education.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

It was not deemed proper to place all the details of the school system in the Constitution, but full power is given to the people of the State, through their representatives in the General Assembly, to do whatever may be advisable in regard to its completion. They have full and complete power to provide separate and distinct schools for different races, nationalities, or sects. The colored youth and the white the Catholic and the Protestant, the German, and the English, may be provided with separate institutions of learning, and be given teachers of their own color, creed, or language, *provided, only, that equal and ample facilities are afforded to all.* The same principle of leaving to the representatives of the people, in the General Assembly the arrangement and determination of details, was carried out in providing for.

THE MILITIA.

To the first two sections of this Article we invite especial attention, as showing how carefully the Convention have kept in view the wishes and interests of the people. It was evidently impossible, in view of the manifold duties devolving upon the Convention, and the necessity for speedy action on their part, as well as the peculiar circumstances of the present time to devise a Militia system, complete in its details, and at the same time satisfactory to all.—It was even doubtful by many, whether an enrolled militia was necessary in a State of the American Union. It was therefore only provided "that all male citizens of a proper age should be liable to duty in the Militia," and that the General Assembly shall provide for the organization, &c., of the Militia." The character of the organization, therefore will depend entirely upon the instructions given to members of the General Assembly by their constituents.—The will of the people is the highest law, and to this the Convention have cheerfully bowed. Whether white or colored men shall be enrolled together, is left entirely to the people themselves to decide, and we have no doubt they will decide wisely.

THE JUDICIARY.

The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace, the abolishment of the County Courts, the extended jurisdiction of Justices, and abolition of the tedious and expensive proceedings in Equity, are changes which deserve the attention of all, and we believe they will meet the hearty approval of the people of North Carolina. By these changes it is believed that justice will be rendered more certain, speedy and accessible to all, and the centralisation of power prevented.

By the codification which is provided for, the laws, and procedure of the Courts will be simplified and brought within the apprehension of the people. Another change which we would notice, is that by the terms of the Constitution, no person accused of crime, can be compelled to pay the cost of trial, or imprisonment unless found guilty.

ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

All the officers of the State are made elective by all the voters. It is held that after eighty years of experiment in the workings of a Republican government, the day of the people tutilage is over, and they are qualified to be entrusted with the choice of their own servants. As the welfare of all the citizens is placed in the hands of their officers, it is meet that the people should be able to reward official fidelity to punish official crime. It is only thus that a proper dependence on that source of all sovereignity is secured. Kindred to this change is the one that abolishes all property qualifications for office, and make the electors the sole judges of the qualifications they demand in those who represent them.

FREE SUFFRAGE

There is now no hinderance in the way of any man who aspires to places of honor or trust, if his conduct and ability commend him to the judgment of the voters Henceforth a majority of electors can choose as the recipient of their confidence, any man, whether high or low, rich or poor. In this it is believed that we have returned to the true basis of a Republican State, and given expression to the confidence that should always be reposed in free speech.

THE HOMESTEAD.

A generous Homestead has also been made and secured to the families of this State. Weighty reasons exist for giving every citizen a secure interest in the soil of the State. It gives permanence to citizenship. It will encourage industry and thrift. Its beneficent effects will soon be seen in thousands of beautiful and happy homes dotting our vales and our hills.

PUNISHMENTS.

We cannot refrain from congratulating the State on the abolition of cruel punishments. The whipping posts will no longer shock the sensibilities of the humane. The whips, the branding irons, and the pillory, are now relics of a past age. A humane and Christian system of punishment, that looks always to be reformatory of the offenders, is now introduced. We feel sure that no change made will so certainly commend itself to the enlightened judgment of the noble minded and generous people of this State.

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ADDRESS OF

Messrs. Rodman and Gahagan.

To the People of North Carolina:

The Convention which met under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, to form a Constitution "republican in form" for the State of North-Carolina, preparatory to its re-admission into the Union, have finished their labors, and now present the Constitution to the people of the State for their ratification. The undersigned have been appointed to prepare a brief statement of its most important provisions and of the principal changes which have been made in the former system of government.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

states clearly "the general and essential principle of liberty and good government," and secures them by all the safeguards which experience can suggest. The great change introduced by this Bill of Rights is, that it removes every argument on which the doctrine of the right of secession has been advocated, and secures forever the integrity of the Union and the peace and prosperity of the United States. To the Union-loving people of North-Carlina no defence need be made for the bold assertion of this great principle.

In the EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT the changes appear to be much greater than they really are. The names of some officers have been changed, and instead of being elected by the General Assembly as heretofore, the choice of these high agents of the people's will is given directly to the people. This is in conformity with the acknowledged principles of Republican government. But two new officers have been created. 1st. Lieutenant Governor. The necessity for this officer to supply the place of the Governor, in case of a vacancy in his office, was so apparent that it was provided for in the proposed Constitution of 1865. No additional expense is incurred, as he will receive no pay, except while acting as Governor or presiding over the Senate. 2nd. A Superintendent of Public Works. A proper care of the interests of the State in the great and expensive public works in which it is engaged renders such an officer manifestly necessary. It is a measure of economy. The State has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars heretofore for want of the watchful attention which this officer will give to the expenditure of the public money on internal improvements.

Under the heads of the LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS and SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE, the changes which will challenge attention is the giving the right to vote and hold office to all the male inhabitants of the State, without regard to race, color or previous condition. This change was inevitable. Without it there can be no return to the Union, no escape from the hopeless ruin which is inseperable from a continuance in our present unnatural condition. But apart from this convincing reason, reflecting men must see that a prudent regard for the welfare of both races and for the peace and harmony of society required the extension of the great privilege of voting to the colored people, and just men must admit that all who are expected to bear their share of the manifold burdens of the government at all times, and to expose their lives for its defence in war, should be allowed a full participation in its direction. To refuse this right to any class of the people would be to continue slavery in a modified form, a course too abhorrant to the spirit of the age to be permitted.

While giving suffrage to the colored people, the Convention has not been so inconsistent with itself, and with the great principles of Republican government, as to deny it to any portion of the whites. It is an undeniable monument to the wisdom, and equity, and magnanimity, of the Union people of North Carolina, that in three years after the close of a bloody and devastating civil war, in which wrongs and outrages were endured that can never be forgotten, they have framed a Constitution, in which not a trace of animosity or vindictiveness can be found, in which the wrongs of the past are ignored for the sake of the peace of the future, and all who are now true to their country, are invited to participate in its government. Such wise forbearance is certain of its reward in the approval of reflecting men now, and of all posterity.

This may be the proper place to speak of a charge, which has been freely made against this Constitution, by those who have never seen it, and have determined to defeat it, best it may. The charge is, that it levels the social equality of the races. It is untrue, nothing can be found in the constitution looking in that direction. With the social interconrse of life, government has nothing to do; it must be left to the taste and choice of each individual.

Some persons have been so bold or so ignorant, as to allege, that white and colored people are required to be enrolled in the same militia company, and white and colored children to attend the same schools, and that intermarriages between the races are encouraged. All these assertions are false, as any reader of the constitution will see. *All these matters are left now, as they were by the Proposed Constitution of 1865, to be regulated by the representatives of the people in the General Assembly.* Any one who denies the propriety of thus leaving them both impeaches the wisdom of our ancestors and distrusts the people of the future.

The attempt to excite a false prejudice on these subjects, is made for partizan purposes, can only tend to excite ill will between races that are destined to live on same soil, and ought to live together in peace, and it should be frowned down by every lover of the peace and prosperity of the country.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Experience will soon demonstrate that the charges made in this branch of the government taken altogether, are of great value. Some may doubt the propriety of electing judges by the people. If the people select wisely, no harm can possibly result. The abolishment of the County Courts, rendered necessary a small increase in the number of judges of the Superior Courts; and it may be charged that thereby the new system will be more expensive than the old. We have considered this matter well, and we confidently assure the people of North Carolina, that if the General Assembly shall carry out in good faith the idea of the Convention, they will save hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, by the increased despatch, cheapness and certainty of the administration of justice. We confidently invite the approval of the people to this part of the constitution, it will stand the test of experience, and be more valued with every year of its existence.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The Republican principle of local self-government, which has been so fertile a source of good effects in the North-Eastern and North-Western States, has been applied to the administration of the local affairs of counties and townships. These County Legislatures, composed of five Commissioners of each county, will be schools, where the lessons of statesmanship will be learned, which may be afterwards displayed in the government of the State. By these various bodies, almost every man is brought directly to participate in public affairs. It may seem a little awkward at first, but it has approved itself elsewhere, and will do so here.

EDUCATION.

The constitution framed by our ancestors in 1776, recognized the value of education. It provided for a University *and for free public schools for all the children of the State.* All may see the difference between the success in life of the educated and of the uneducated man, yet as often as not, the uneducated man has been gifted with the greater degree of intellectual power; the cause of his ill success is that it has not been somewhat for the differences of opinion inevitable among thinking men, and such men must yield something of their own views for the sake of harmony. If you approve the general scope and object of the Constitution, vote to ratify it. Do not be misled by the unfounded denunciation of men heated by passion and reckless of consequences. If you adopt it, the gates of the Union will be opened for our entrance, we will once again enjoy the inestimable blessings of Constitutional Liberty, and may hope for a continuance of peace and for a return of our former prosperity. With a climate and soil unsurpassed, with a people highly gifted by nature with intellect and virtue, the State of North Carolina ought to be a great, rich and happy State. Laying aside all mutual crimination and all prejudice, and leaving the past to bear its proper burden of sorrows and guilt, let us all unite to make her what she ought to be. You have but to will it, and by the blessing of God, it will be done.

WILL. B. RODMAN.
GEO. W. GAHAGAN.

Sample Seeds, &c.

The Department of Agriculture having commenced the collection of samples, specimens of the various seeds of vegetables, cereals, &c., from all parts of the world, for the purpose of comparison, and also to ascertain where the best varieties can be obtained for distribution, has lately received from the boards of trade of Chicago and St. Louis, samples of the wheats, corns, and other cerials, handsomely arranged in glass jars. The latest addition is a complete collection of one thousand [illegible] and forty-two [illegible] specimens from the [illegible] surrounding the Mediterranean, and being exhibited [illegible] specimens from the great Paris International Exposition [illegible] to be the result [illegible] of productions, and true samples of the different varieties. The splendid collection was sent by [illegible] United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition; the specimens [illegible] however, in very small packages [illegible] for distribution, but are to be preserved as true types of the various cereals in the new building of the Department of Agriculture, in the section allotted for the cereals, and will make a splendid addition to the museum.

The department has already the promise of other specimens from various sources, and it is to be hoped that each board of trade and agricultural society in the United States will aid in making this national collection worthy of a great nation, whose chief resources are derived from agriculture.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Horrors of War.

Since the creation of the world fourteen thousand millions of human beings have fallen in the battles which man has waged against his fellow creature—man. If this amazing number of men were to hold each other by the hand, at arm's length, they would extend over fourteen millions five hundred and eighty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three miles of ground, and would encircle the globe on which we dwell six hundred and eight times! If we allow the weight of a man to be on an average one cwt., (this is below the mark,) we shall come to the conclusion that six millions, two hundred and fifty thousand tons of human flesh has been mangled, disfigured, gashed and trampled under foot. The calculation will appear more striking when we state, that, if only the fore-fingers of every one of those fourteen thousand millions of human beings were to be held in a straight line, they would reach more than six hundred thousand miles *beyond* the moon; and that if a person were to undertake to count the number, allowing nineteen hours a day, and seven days in a week, at the rate of six thousand per hour, it would occupy that person three hundred and thirty-six years. And, awful is the consideration, three hundred and fifty thousand pipes of human blood have been spilt in battles! Who would not exclaim with Bishop Hall —"Give me the man who can devise how to save troops of men from falling, his name shall have room in my calendar. There is more true honor in civic garland for the preserving of *one subject*, than in a laurel for the victory over many enemies." Or, with Bishop Taylor—"If men were only subject to Christ's law, then could they never go to war with each other."—*Doctor Thomas Dick.*

Long Sermons and Long Other Things.

A lawyer who consumes three hours in arguing a question of law relating to the ownership of a barrel of apples, is indignant at his minister for exceeding twenty-five minutes in unfolding one of the great principles of morality, on the observance of which the tolerable existence of society depends. The judge who fills two hours with his "opinion" on the right of the counsel to challenge a witness, grumbles at his minister because he has prolonged the discussion of fundamental laws of human existance to thirty minutes. The physician who takes ten minutes to prepare the medicine for a headache is nervously restive if his minister spends only twice as many in attempting to relieve a chronic heartache. The belle who has spent—how long?—in adjusting the bows of her bonnet, is remorseless in her criticisms on the minister who does not finish his meditations on the character of God in fifteen minutes. The fop, who has combed and, waxed his beard and moustache for an hour, is mortified past endurance if the poor minister is not through his discussion of the immortal life "inside" of twenty minutes.

A Hurricane in the West.

During Monday night of last week a fearful hurricane prevailed at many points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. At Chicago, a machine-shop, 200 feet long, built of brick, was totally demolished. Immense damage has been done, and one railroad company has lost at least $100,000.

Near Cincinnati a train was lifted from the track, but no lives lost. The Methodist church at Elizabethtown, Ohio, was blown down. Many houses in Indianapolis were unroofed.

The railroad depot in Springfield, Ill., was damaged, and at Rock Island the draw to the railroad bridge across the Mississippi was blown down and broken in two. One man was killed. At Louisville, Ky., the storm was very severe, the wind blowing a perfect gale, tearing down telegraph lines, uprooting trees, and carrying away fences. The hurricane extended to St. Louis, where the damage done to the boats will amount to $10,000. In the city itself the St. Anne Asylum lost a gable, the Pacific Railroad depot a part of its roof, and the Convent of the Sacred Heart a gable. Several dwelling houses were unrooted, and trees levelled. At Grey's Summit, on the Pacific Railroad, fifty miles west of St. Louis, a frame house was blown down.

The people of the island of Mount Desert, on the coast of Maine, having been cut off from the main land by ice for two months, were found, when communication was restored, in a state of starvation, and subsisting on mussels.

The University of Pennsylvania is responsible for 150 doctors this year.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION
Throughout the County
AND
BARBECUE AT WINSTON,
TO-MORROW---SATURDAY THE 4th.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce A. H. JOYCE, Esq., of Stokes County, as the Republican Candidate for the office of Solicitor in the 8th Judicial Circuit.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C,

FRIDAY, ARRIL 3, 1868.

THE ELECTION.—The election will take place on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of April next.

The County Campaign.

Republican appointments for addressing the people of Forsyth County, have been made at the following times and places:

At Crim's ✕ Roads,	Saturday,	April 11.
At Sides,'	Monday,	" 13.
At Bethania,	Tuesday,	" 14.
At Lewisville,	Wednesday,	" 15.
At Stafford's,	Thursday,	" 16.
At Waughtown,	Friday,	" 17.
At Kernersville,	Saturday,	" 18.
At Sedge Garden,	Monday,	" 20.

SEE FIRST PAGE.—On our first page will be found two articles well worthy of careful perusal,—one entitled "The Work of the Convention," the other "Review of the Constitution."

ELECTION ORDER.—See Gen. Canby's Election order.

THE RAILROAD PROSPECT.—It affords us great pleasure to state that, wherever the Railroad subject has been discussed, and the very small *ad valorem* tax each citizen will be required to pay towards the construction of the road, explained, opposition to the County subscription assessed by the Magistrates, vanished, and the general impression now is that it will be sustained by the people at the polls on Saturday.

The contemplated Railroad will be mutually beneficial to country and town, and where *all* are so deeply interested, all should bear a proportionate share of the burdens, according to ability.

At the Kernersville Railroad meeting, on Saturday last, conflicting interests were represented, and from what we can learn, not much progress was made towards the location of the road. There was a considerable number of persons present, and every body seemed favorably disposed towards the road. Greensboro promises to do something handsome, provided that place is made the point of intersecting the Central Road; and High Point, ten or twelve miles nearer, will do her proportionate part, if located there.

At the Railroad meetings, at other appointed places in the county, the best of feeling prevailed.

At Sedge Garden, we learn, our venerable friend, Mr. Joseph Crews, Sen., made a capital speech, having the tendency to dissipate the unwarranted and uncalled for prejudice of the country against the town of Salem.

TUESDAY OF COURT.—The notice of a meeting of the Republican party, to be held in the court-house at Winston on Tuesday of our Superior Court, published last week, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

A full attendance is respectfully solicited, as candidates for the various County offices will be nominated, and able political speakers are expected to be present.

☞ We refer to the able address of Messrs. Rodman and Gahagan to show the utter falsehood of the charges of the rebel press and orators in charging upon the Republicans the intent to enforce social equality of any kind, either in public schools, the militia, or any where else.

SLOW BUT SURE!—A letter was received at this post-office, Tuesday, postmarked Jonesville, N. C., dated April 8, 1865, with a Confederate postage stamp attached, and directed to Salem,—nearly three years ago, and one day previous to the surrender. Jonesville is about 30 miles distant from here.

☞ See Mr. Lash's admirable letter of acceptance as a candidate for Congress.

☞ D. F. Caldwell, Esq., of the Greensboro *Patriot*, was nominated, in Conservative District Convention, at Greensboro, on the 25th ult., as the *Conservative* candidate for Congress in this the 5th district.

☞ Samuel C. Barnett, Esq., of Person, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress, in this district.

STOKES COUNTY.—At March Term, the Magistrates of Stokes County continued the same County officers of the previous year.

BEWARE!—The old secesh element is again at work, under the assumed name of *Conservatism*.—Behold some of the old well known *rebels*, during the late war, now actively engaged riding about and circulating documents, printed at the *Sentinel* office, while others are embracing every opportunity and making appointments to address the people, with the object of prejudicing the public mind against the new Constitution with the hope of defeating it, thereby keeping North Carolina out of the Union, still more complicating our political difficulties, and possibly inaugurating another war more terrible than the one recently experienced. Beware, ere it be too late!

All in favor of an early re-admission of North Carolina into the Union, will pay no attention to the movements of this *rebel clan*, operating under the cloak of *Conservatism*.

Republican Meeting at Chalk Level.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Republican meeting at Chalk Level, on Friday last, was well attended, we learn, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

Eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered by A. H. Joyce and J. J. Martin, Esqs., of Stokes, and D. H. Starbuck, Esq., of Forsyth. The following gentlemen also responded to calls in well-timed and appropriate remarks: John P. Vest Esq., Sheriff Masten, John Blackburn and N. S. Cook, Esqrs.

The speakers impressed upon the minds of all present the great importance of ratifying the new State Constitution, as preliminary to reconstruction; and the danger which might result from rejecting the Constitution, was clearly and unmistakably set forth. The reports, circulated by designing men, that the new Constitution required white and colored people to be enrolled in the same militia company, and white and colored children to attend the same schools, and that *social* equality was encouraged, were completely exploded, and the falsity thereof will be made apparent to all who read the Constitution:—All these matters are left to be regulated by the representatives of the people in General Assembly.

It was also clearly shown by the speakers that the same leading *rebels* who attempted to destroy the Union by the sword, in 1861, are now among the most active in opposing the ratification of the new State Constitution, and our readmission into the Union,—that the issue now is *Union* or *Disunion*, as it was in 1861—the Republicans now favoring reconstruction and union, and the Conservatives, so-called, opposing the same.

At the close of the meeting, the sentiment was almost unanimous in favor of ratifying the new Constitution.

On the 17th ult., Stokes County held a "White Man's Meeting," which was addressed by Col. James Morehead, Gen. Scales, Cols. Dillard and Jos. Masten.

☞ Remember that Registration will commence on the 7th of April, and that the books will be kept open for FIVE DAYS.

DOINGS AT LEXINGTON.—We learn that Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, the *Conservative* candidate for Governor, and D. F. Caldwell, Esq., the *Conservative* candidate for Congress in this District, delivered addresses in the court-house at Lexington, on Tuesday. The speaking and the County Convention to nominate candidates for county offices, took up the greater part of the afternoon.

A. H. Joyce, Esq., being present, also wished to speak, but could have no hearing in the court-house, at that time. He then asked permission to occupy the court-house in the evening, but was informed that the Ladies would occupy it then.—The Ladies did meet there and were addressed by Messrs. Gorrell, McLean and Robbins.

On Wednesday Mr. Joyce made another unsuccessful attempt to speak in the court-house, whereupon he resorted to the public square, and addressed a very large and enthutiastic concourse of people, in his usual happy and eloquent style.

Mr. Lash's Letter of Acceptance.

Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1868.

JOHN P. VEST, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Committee of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina.

DEAR SIR:—Your note, informing me of my nomination, by the District Convention at High Point, on the 20th inst., as the Republican candidate for Congress, in the 5th District, is received. It was made without any solicitation or desire on my part. I therefore cannot but feel, that it is an endorsement of my well known devotion to the Union, during the war and since. Such an endorsement, unsolicited by me, I cannot, under such circumstances, feel at liberty to decline.

The great questions at issue before the people at the present time, is the restoration of North Carolina to her full and proper relations with the National Union. Without this there can be no prosperity here; and I consider it the duty of every man to accept, in good faith, the reconstruction measures of Congress. If the terms should be considered hard to some, all should remember, that it is in consequence of the conduct of the men who attempted to destroy the Union—they alone are responsible for it. These reconstruction measures were adopted by Congress, in consequence of the rejection of the Howard Amendment, which by all means should have been accepted by us. It gave the people of the rebel States the right themselves to regulate the question of suffrage, with the exclusion of only a small class, who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards aided in the rebellion.

I have carefully read the new Constitution and shall vote for its adoption; and I hope and trust the people will ratify the same. This is necessary to the reconstruction of the State, and if experience shall show that any of its provisions do not work well, they can be changed hereafter, in the same manner as heretofore.

Should the people, by their votes, ratify your nomination, I will at the earliest day practicable, after the adoption by Congress of the Constitution, apply for a seat in Congress, as your representative, which, I trust, will not be objected to on the ground of rebel proclivities, or political disabilities. I am free from both of these objections, and can take the iron clad oath of office with a good conscience.

I shall urge and vote for the reduction of the expenses of the Government to the lowest practicable point; for an equalization and reduction of internal taxes to the lowest revenue point—some of which are so oppressive that they retard production, and, as a revenue measure, defeat their object.

I shall urge a more equitable distribution of the currency among the States.—Under the Banking law, as now distributed, the State of Rhode Island with a population of 175,000 has $12,420,000 of National Bank circulation assigned to her Banks; while North Carolina, with a population of 992,622 has only $280,460; the former has a National Bank note issue of $70 *per capita*, while the State of North Carolina has only 32 cents. If this State had its due proportion, it would have over $7,000,000 of Bank issues, in addition to the Legal Tender notes, and would give us a greater volume of currency than we had in 1860, by at least 50 per cent.

Yours Respectfully,
I. G. LASH.

Republican Convention in Stokes County.

Pursuant to previous notice, a very large and respectable Convention of Republicans assembled in the court-house at Danbury, on Saturday, the 28th of March. The room was crowded and all the districts of the county represented. On motion, Dr. W. W. McCanless was called to the Chair, and Fleming Priddy, Esq. and Gilderoy Williams appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained to be for nominating candidates for the Legislature and County Officers. The Chairman then introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as Forsyth County has had the Senator for the last ten years, Stokes is now entitled to be represented by one of her own citizens.

Resolved, That we nominate as a candidate to represent Stokes and Forsyth in the next General Assembly, J. J. Martin, Esq., and recommend him to the Republicans of both counties as a suitable man for the place. That the Chairman of this Convention appoint five delegates to attend the Forsyth County Convention to be held at Winston on the 7th of April, and said delegates be instructed to respectfully ask the Republicans of Forsyth to concur with us in said nomination.

The Chairman then appointed the following delegates to attend the Forsyth Convention: George W. Barr, E. H. Young, George Priddy, Haywood Venable and J. B. Young.

The Convention then made the following nominations for Stokes County:

Dr. W. W. McCanless for the House of Representatives.
Col. James Martin for Superior Court Clerk.
Peter D. Watkins for Sheriff.
Samuel Waggoner for Coroner.
Leander Nelson for Register of Deeds.
Isaac Null for Treasurer.
Gideon George for County Surveyor.
William C. Mathews, Ambrose Jessup, William Freeman, G. W. Barr and E. T. Beasley for County Commissioners.

On motion of Leander Nelson, it was ordered that the proceedings of this Convention be sent to the Salem *Press* and N. C. *Standard* for publication.

On motion of Fleming Priddy, the Convention adjourned.

W. W. McCANLESS, *Chairman*.
FLEMING PRIDDY, G. WILLIAMS, } *Secretaries*.

MAGAZINES.

Harper for April, contains the introductory of a series of papers on Peru; Personal Recollections of the War, by Porte Crayon, and the usual Miscellaneous Articles.

Putnam for the current month is full of useful and interesting articles. This monthly is growing in public favor and deserves a universal circulation.

CONTENTS:

A Paper on Paper. Schele de Vere; Absolution. Grace Greenwood; History and its Philosophy. C. S. Henry, D. D.; A Visit to St. Albans, New York. J. A. Spencer, D. D.; The Princess Vareda: Part II. F. A. Henry; Among the Poor Girls. Wirt Sikes; Disappointment. A. E. Lankester; Life in Great Cities: III. Yeddo. Chas. W. Elliott; The Pope and the Temporal Sovereignty. John S. C. Abbott; Exile. Mrs. R. H. Stoddard; Too True, a Story of To-day: Chaps. VII & VIII. A Peep into New Netherland Two Hundred Years Ago. E. A. Duyckinck; Accidents Will Happen. Mrs. R. H. Stoddard; Resumption. E. S. Gould; *In re* Mr. Thom. White. Lucy Fountain; Henry Ward Beecher. With a Portrait; Fine Arts; Table Talk.

SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL.—We have been favored by the publisher, John Y. Slater, Esq., Baltimore, with a complete file of the Southern Home Journel, one of the best literary papers of the day. The Journal is free from many of the objectionable features of other papers, and is therefore deserving of Southern patronage. Subscription price, $3 per annum.

A CARD.

STOKES COUNTY, March 27th, 1868.

I find since my return home, that a report is in circulation that I boarded with a negro while in Raleigh, and that I voted for social equality with negroes, and for white and colored children to go to the same school together, and for white and black to muster in the same company, &c., &c., all of which is a base lie.

And it is further reported that I invited a negro to come to see one of my daughters; and that I should have said that I had as soon a negro would come to see my daughters as a white man, &c.

The author of the above scandalous reports I denounce and brand as a low-bred black-hearted liar and scoundrel.

R. F. PETREE.

Impeachment and other Intelligence from Washington.

In the Senate on Monday, Chief Justice Chase presiding, the Court of Impeachment regularly began the trial of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors. General Butler made the opening argument on behalf of the prosecution. He supported his point, with accustomed ability. Mr. Wilson read the evidence collected by the managers. Pending its conclusion the Court adjourned. The trial will now be pressed vigorously until the final issue.

In the House, the resolutions of the New Jersey House of Representatives withdrawing its assent to the fourteenth article, and charging Congress with usurpation, were presented. Because of their disrespectful tone the resolutions were returned.

The bill establishing a provisional government in Alabama, under the new Constitution, was amended and passed through the House, by a vote of 102 to 29.

General Hancock has been assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic. He will assume command to-day, headquarters at Washington.

Washington, March 31st.—In the Senate the evidence proceeded until Mr. Stanberry objected.

Judge Chase sustained the Managers.

Mr. Drake objected.

Judge Chase maintained that he had a right to make preliminary decisions subject to appeal.

Mr. Drake appealed.

The managers sustained the appeal.

The defence took no part in the contest.

Nothing of importance in the House, beyond passing the Conference report.

The McCradle case was postponed on motion of Mr. Carpenter who was not prepared.

President Johnson's Last Veto Overruled by the Senate.

President Johnson's last veto—possibly his *last* in a double sense—has met with the fate of nearly all the others. The Senate, by a vote of 32 against 9, overruled the veto which he transmitted on Wednesday. The act vetoed was that lately passed amending the Judiciary act, and denying the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain cases. His objections to the measure were that it is unconstitutional, in depriving the citizens of the right of appeal to the highest judicial authority known to our government—that it is retroactive in its operation, interdicting the jurisdiction of the Court on appeals already made to it, and, therefore, wresting from the citizen a remedy which he enjoyed at the time of his appeal; and lastly, that it must "affect injuriously the just equipoise of our system of government, for it establishes a precedent which, if followed, may eventually sweep away every check on arbitrary and unconstitutional legislation." Nearly all these points, however, had been considered before the original passage of the bill; and the Senate was, therefore, saved from any lengthy deliberation upon them.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE IN TEXAS.—The Galveston *News* of March 11th, says: Our exchanges from the interior speak of the appearance of grasshoppers in great numbers. Mr. Drake, from La Grange, says he never saw them so numerous in the Colorado valley. They are now very small, not half as large as a common fly, but seem to cover the face of the whole earth. In passing through timbered woods the noise they make upon the leaves resembles that of "harrowing snow" falling in small light globules the size of bird shot. A private letter from Bastrop says the whole country is covered with them in countless numbers. What is to be the result seems to be a matter of mere conjecture. Some think their early appearance affords a hope that they will disappear also early, and perhaps before they may have done much damage to vegetation. It is, indeed, distressing that we are thus threatened with the destruction of what little our people are trying to make to subsist upon after the loss of nearly all they had.

STARVATION AMONG THE INDIANS.—A correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, writing from Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory March 18th, gives a sad account of suffering and starvation among the Indians who came and surrendered to the authorities at Devil's Lake last Fall. Near the Black Butte, on the House River, there were eighty lodges, all of whom are presumed to have perished. There was also a small camp at the northern "Chief's Bluff," who were entirely without supplies, and no hope is entertained of any of them being in existence now. The Indians at Devil's Lake are getting fish enough to furnish them with about half a meal a day. Fifteen lodges, near Dog's Den, were without game all Winter, and all are believed to have perished. The correspondent estimates the whole number of lives lost in the reign referred to at from four to six hundred.

Snow falls in every month in the year on the mountains in Montana, where it often accumulates to a great depth. It seldom falls in the valley in any considerable quantity, even in the severest winter. Though none of the mountains to rise the regions of perpetual snow, still in places the snows remain on the shaded slopes and in ravines through the entire season.

THE ELECTION.

We publish below the Ordinance in relation to the ensuing election. It should be carefully read:

AN ORDINANCE

For the submission of the Constitution to the people, and the election of certain Officers.

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That the Constitution adopted by this Convention be submitted for ratification, to the voters of this State, registered and qualified, as provided by the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction Laws, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of April, 1868. The vote on said Constitution shall be "For the Constitution" and "Against the Constitution." The said election shall be held at the places and under the regulations to be prescribed by the Commanding General of this military district, and the return made to him as directed by law.

Sec. 2. An election shall be held at the same time and place as the ratification of the Constitution, for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers, who are to be elected by the people under this Constitution.

Sec. 3. An election for members of the United States Congress shall be held in each Congressional District, as now established, at the same time and place as the election for ratification of the Constitution. Said election shall be conducted by the same persons and under the same regulations as before mentioned in this ordinance. The returns shall be made to the President of this Convention, who shall give the persons chosen certificates of election.

Sec. 4. The Commanding General of this Military District is requested to enforce this ordinance.

Sec. 5. The President of this Convention is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this ordinance to the Commanding General of this Military District.

Ratified this 17th day of March, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) CALVIN J. COWLES,
President Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

A Beautiful Picture.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the land on which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land he tills, is, by the constitution of our nature, under a wholesome influence not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels, other things being equal, more strongly than another, the character of a man as the lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by His power, is rolling through the heavens, a part is his—his from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before moved its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a link with those who follow, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his father. They have gone to their last home! but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadow. There lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from the window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, and where, when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life-spring of a fresh, healthy and generous national character.

Occupation.

What a glorious thing it is for the human heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves entirely up to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows, that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you dark and heavily, toil not with the waves—wrestle not with the torrent!—rather seek, by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that will become pure and holy, in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling, and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow man.

In Jasper, Iowa, a few evenings since, Robert Sprague, said to be ordinarily a quiet man, was engaged in reading the Bible, when his mother, seventy years of age, asked him a question. Seized by a sudden frenzy, he sprang upon the old lady and choked her to death. He then asked his wife to send for a neighbor to tie him, and exhorted her and the children to get out of the way as quick as possible. They took his advice, and the crazy matricide was arrested soon afterward.

In the town of Newburg, N. Y., which is by no means a wealthy town, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars is to be expended during the present year in procuring church organs for several denominations.

The chap deservedly won his bet, who, in company when every one was bragging of his tall relations, wagered that he himself had a brother twelve feet high. He had, he said, "two half brothers each measuring six feet."

California has 60,000 Chinese, of whom 4,000 work on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Half the British revenue is from liquor and tobacco.

Republican State Executive Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
W. W. HOLDEN,
OF WAKE.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
TOD R. CALDWELL,
OF BURKE.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
H. J. MENNINGER,
OF CRAVEN.

FOR TRASURER,
DAVID A. JENKINS,
OF GASTON.

FOR AUDITOR,
HENDERSON ADAMS,
OF DAVIDSON.

FOR SUP. OF PUBLIC WORKS,
SAMUEL S. ASHLEY,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN,
OF WAKE.

Republican State Judicial Ticket.

Supreme Court Judges,
RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin.
WILLIAM B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
ROBERT P. DICK, of Guilford.
THOMAS SETTLE, of Rockingham.
E. G. READE, of Person.

Superior Court Judges,
First District,
CHARLES C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.

Second District,
EDMOND W. JONES.
of Washington.

Third District,
CHARLES R. THOMAS,
of Craven.

Fourth Dtstrict,
DANIEL L. RUSSELL, JR.,
of Brunswick.

Fifth District,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District,
SAMUEL W. WATTS,
of Martin.

Seventh District,
A. W. TOURGEE,
of Guilford.

Eighth District,
DARIUS H. STARBUCK,
of Forsyth.

Ninth District,
GEORGE W. LOGAN,
of Rutherford.

Tenth District,
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District,
J. L. HENRY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District,
RILEY H. CANNON,
of Jackson.

Republican Congressional Ticket:

First District,
JOHN R. FRENCH,
of Chowan.

Second District,
DAVID HEATON,
of Craven.

Third District,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.
OF RICHMOND.

Fourth District,
JOHN T. DEWEESE,
of Wake.

Fifth District,
ISRAEL G. LASH,
of Forsyth.

Sixth District,
CALVIN C. COWLES,
of Wilkes.

Seventh District,
ALEXANDER H. JONES,
of Buncombe.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

A small, clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick dust to knives, keeping it at about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. We can get a better polish by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

Gen. Canby's Election Order.

HEAD'Q'RS 2ND MIL DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforecited laws; and having by an ordinance adopted on the 17th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this Act [March 23, 1867, Section 4] at an election to be conducted by the officer appointed or to be appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said convention;" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance that at the same time an election shall be held for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers who are to be elected by the people under this constitution, and further that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, and ending on Thursday the 23d day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution," or Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State and County officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the before cited ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election hereinbefore ordered; and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the lists, and such persons shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such lists the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary Act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the County in which he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the County to which he has removed and has resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the County in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of the Registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him with a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the County and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the County in which he desires to vote.—In doubtful cases, the Registrars or Inspectors of election shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required, will be furnished the Registrars and the Inspectors of election, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters, and will be transmitted to District Headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each County at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a Judge or Inspector of Election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each County are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of Election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any County, the Sheriff of the County is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his County is situated.

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation of General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of Counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the Commanders of Posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Board of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commander of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Fourteenth. The State officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant-Governor.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of Public Works.
7. Superintendent of Public Institution.
8. Attorney-General.
9. One Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State:
10. One Judge of the Superior Court for each of the following Judicial Districts.

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hartford, Bertie.

Second District.—Tyrell, Hyde, Wahington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

Third District.—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Green, Lenoir Wayne. Wilson.

Fourth District.—Brunswick, New-Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

Fifth District.—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Sixth District.—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

Seventh District.—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District.—Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

Ninth District.—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk.

Tenth District.—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowel.

Eleventh District.—Alleghany, Ashe, Wautauga, Mitchell, Yancy, Madison Buncombe.

Twelfth District.—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State voting at large throughout the State.

11. One Solicitor for each Judicial District, to be elected by the qualified electors thereof.

12. Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

First District.—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District.—Martin, Washington, and Tyrrell shall elect one Senator.

Third District.—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one Senator.

Fourth District.—Northampton shall elect one Senator.

Fifth District.—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one Senator.

Sixth District.—Halifax shall elect one Senator.

Seventh Disrtict.—Edgecombe shall elect one Senator.

Eighth District.—Pitt shall elect one Senator.

Ninth District.—Nash and Wilson shall elect one Senator.

Tenth District.—Craven and Carteret shall elect two Senators.

Eleventh District.—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one Senator.

Twelfth District.—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one Senator.

Thirteenth District.—Brunswick and New-Hanover shall elect two Senators.

Fourteenth District.—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one Senator.

Fifteenth District.—Robeson shall elect one Senator.

Sixteenth District.—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two Senators.

Seventeenth District.—Johnston shall elect one Senator.

Eighteenth District.—Green and Wayne shall elect one Senator.

Nineteenth District.—Franklin and Wake shall elect two Senators.

Twentieth District.—Warren shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-first District.—Granville and Person shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-second District.—Orange shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-third District.—Chatham shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-fourth District.—Caswell shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-fifth District.—Rockingham shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-sixth District.—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-seventh District.—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-eighth District.—Moore and Richmond shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-ninth District.—Anson and Union shall elect one Senator.

Thirtieth District.—Mecklenburg shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-first District.—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District.—Davie and Rowan shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-third District.—Davidson shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-fourth District.—Forsyth and Stokes shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-fifth District.—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-sixth District.—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-seventh District.—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-eighth District.—Cleaveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-ninth District.—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one Senator.

Fortieth District.—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one Senator.

Forty-First District.—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one Senator.

Forty-second District.—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancy shall elect one Senator.

Forty-third District.—Clay Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one Senator.

The County of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren, and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Fifteenth. The County officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Sheriff.
2. Coroner.
3. Treasurer.
4. County Clerk of Superior Court.
5. Register of Deeds.
6. Surveyor.
7. Five Commissioners.

To be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties.

Sixteenth. The First Congressional District is composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hertford, Gates, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort; the Second District of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Green, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret and Duplin; the Third District of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Anson; the Fourth District of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Nash, Johnston, and Chatham; the Fifth District of the counties of Stanly, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell; the Sixth District of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, and Alexander; the Seventh District of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancey, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Clay; in each of which Districts, one person will be elected as Representative to the Congress of the United States by the qualified electors of the District.

By command of

BVT. MAJ. GEN. ED. R. S. CANBY,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, asumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1860; *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim,

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi. fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term; 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagor shall sell at six moniths credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue fo said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: Provided further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: Provided further, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parol promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parol promise as is hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

An old farmer informs the *N. E. Farmer* that after an experience of forty years, he finds no food so good to keep cattle in good heart, and especially for cows and sheep when coming in, as scalded oats. He says that the calves and lambs will be healthy and active, and that his loss of lambs is of rare occurrence.

The *Germentown Telegraph* says a high northern exposure is better for apple orchards than lower and more sheltered positions.

The music in many of the churches in Boston costs a hundred dollars per Sunday.

MARRIED:

In this county, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 29th inst., by Rev. Jacob C. Patterson, Mr. JOHN W. SHOAF to Miss N. C. BURKE, daughter of Mr. Andrew Burke.

At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Jacob C. Patterson, Mr. IREDELL EVANS to Miss NANCY SWAIM, all of Forsyth.

DIED:

ELISHA BANNER, Esq., a highly respectable and influential citizen of Mount Airy, Surry Co., N. C. died on the 25th March 1868.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., April 3, 1868.

Bacon, 15 cts. cash, 16 cents trade.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 75 by the bale of fifty bunches; $1 75 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 18 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 15 cents.
CORN, $1 00 @ $1 10
Cheese, 25 cents per pound.
Eggs, 10 to 12½ cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 to $6 per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 6½
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Feathers 40 cents.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 00 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½ a 18½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½.
Rags, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 85 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 75.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 5lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lb.

Republican Meeting.

A MEETING of the Republican Party will be held in the Court-house at Winston, on Tuesday of Superior Court, the 7th day of April, 1868, to nominate candidates for the various County offices, under the new Constitution,

All good and true Republicans and Union men regardless of color, are earnestly requested to attend. Able speakers are expected.

REPUBLICAN COM. OF FORSYTH CO.
March 27. 1868s

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 262 Baltimore Street,

(*Opposite Hanover.*)

BALTIMORE.

ARE prepared to offer to the Country Trade, Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and valuable assortment of foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with this Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 27–3m

SALEM HOTEL

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, Executed to me by N. S. A. Chaffin, I will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, on **Saturday, the 4th day of April next**, that well known stand, the **"SALEM HOTEL."**

Said property is situated in the town of Salem, one of the most healthy locations in this State, near the SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY, and is the principal Hotel in the place. The house contains some 30 rooms, and the lot near 4 acres of land.

The sale of this Hotel offers a rare opportunity for a profitable investment, and the education of the daughters of the purchaser at comparitively small expense.

Salem is destined, in a short time, to become one of the most important towns in the Western part of our State, from the fact, that the Convention lately in session, has chartered a Rail Road Company to construct a Rail Road from the North Carolina Rail Road to that place; appropriating $10,000 per mile for its construction, and a sufficiency of stock has been subscribed to insure the organization of the company and the building of said road.

At the same time and place I will sell a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, &c.

Also a lot of 11 Acres of Land, one mile East of Salem, near the Belew's Creek Road.

Persons desiring to examine said property, can call on ADAM BUTNER, Esq., of Salem, who will take pleasure in showing it.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

THOMAS J. WILSON, Trustee.
Winston, N. C., March 13th, 1868.

1500 Pictorial Illustrations.

A FEW COPIES OF

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED,

National Pictorial,
Academic,
Common School
& Primary Dictionaries.

For sale at BLUM'S.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

Boots & Shoes Repaired,

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

IN THE BASEMENT OF DR ZEVELY'S HOUSE, ON MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE SALEM HOTEL, by

JOSEPH KNAUSE.

Terms Cash. mar. 20–tf

Just Received,

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
and EASTER BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

EXECUTION SALE.

PURSUANT to a *Fi. Fa.*, issued from the U. S. Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1867, in the case of Sibley Molton and Woodruff *vs* Braxton Bailey and Thomas J. Brown, I shall proceed to sell, for *cash*, in the town of Mocksville, at the residence of Braxton Baily, on Tuesday, March 31st, 1868, the following property, to wit: two head of HORSES, five head of CATTLE, ten head of HOGS, and all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

D. R. GOODLOE, U. S. M.
by T. CHITTY, Deputy.
Salem, N. C., March 9th, 1868. 29–3t

W. F. CARMICHAEL,

AT COOPER'S OLD STAND,

SALEM, N. C.,

KEEPS constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at short notice,

DOORS,

SASH,

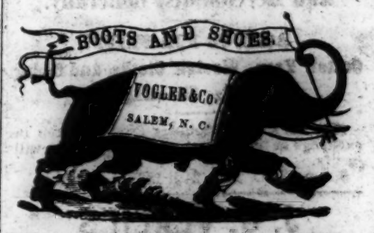
BLINDS, &c.

☞ He will make contracts and erect Wooden Buildings of every variety and style. Also repairs done at short notice.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts standing over 6 months.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 28. 1m.pd.



VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.
Feb. 13, 1868. 25–

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post Office Building,

SALEM, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the public. A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb, 13, 1868. 25–

Just Received

BINGHAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR,
" " ENGLISH "
TENNYSON'S POEMS,
LONGFELLOW'S POEMS.
ECCE HOMO,
KATHARINA, a Poem,
SPURGEON'S MORNING BY MORNING,
BOGATSKY'S GOLDEN TREASURY,
BIBLE ANTIQUITIES,
PERFUMED PAPETRIE, (Perfumed Paper.)
PRIZE PACKETS, &c., &c.
At **BLUM'S.**
February 20, 1868. 26–

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road, just chartered by the Convention, are now open in the town of Salem, N. C., at the store of E. A. VOGLER, Esq., and in the town of Winston N. C., at the store of P. A. WILSON, Esq., and will be kept open for the space of thirty (30) days from this date, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.

I. G. LASH, E. A. VOGLER, H. W. FRIES, } Commissioners for Salem, N. C.
THOS. J. WILSON, JOSEPH MASTEN, P. A. WILSON, } Commissioners for Winston, N. C.
March 13, 1868. 29–tf

Chestnut Rails Wanted.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENFRAL NEWS,
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,
Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

PATTERSON & CO.,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.
(AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
Ready Made CLOTHING,
And Merchandise Generally.

AGENTS FOR FRIES'
Cotton Yarn, Woolen Cloths, and Cedar Falls Sheeting.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at the highest prices the market will justify.
Salem, N. C. Jan, 24th 1868. 22.t

J. G. VEACH'S
MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE--Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM
Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.
J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25-3m

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868. 26–

WAGON FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a second-hand strong two-horse wagon, in good order, cheap.
FRANKLIN SPACH.
Forsyth Co., Feb. 18, 1868. 26-tf

Attention! Right Dress!
DRESS UP RIGHT!
An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment,

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Storehouse formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in enchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
P. A. WILSON.
Dec,13, 1867. 17-tf

Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER OF VERY FINE PURE CHESTER PIGS for sale at my farm.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb, 7, 1868. 24–1m

Book on Hop Culture,
and a treatise on Domestic Poultry.....40c.
For at Sale BLUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

HARMONIA SACRA,

JUST received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Note Book.
L. V. BLUM.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge,* all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

THE GRATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D T EVERITS & CO.,
Proopetors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

☞ **FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,** ☜
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.
September, 13, 1867. 4.tf.

CABINET FURNITURE
AND CHAIRS.

THE subscriber has just received a new lot of all kinds of

Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Split Bottom Chairs,

AND

a lot of ***Childrens' Chairs,*** cheap for cash.

All kinds ***Cabinet Furniture & Coffins*** made to order at his Furniture Establishment on Main Street, next door to J. E. & S. T MICKEY'S Store.
A. C. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 1857. 16–tf

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants.
Corner High & Water Streets,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.
1–1y.

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9–tf.

BLUM'S ALMANAC
FOR 1868,
Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention,

The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War.
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars,
and many other things worth remembering.
L. V. BLUM.
Salem N. C. Oct. 1867. 8..tf

Berkley, Millar &Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS &NOTIONS
16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1–1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

Zevely's Drug Store.
POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE--STUFFS,
which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times,

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜
A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1–tf.

BOOKS AND PAPER.—Call at Blum's for your books, paper, and everything you need in the stationery line, and you will not regret it.

A NEW STOCK
OF
School Books!
JUST RECEIVED
AT BLUM'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.
A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader, "Old N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary. Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous, Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

ENVELOPES
A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.
Pass and Memorandum Books.
Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
N. C. Form Books.

CHOICE
FIRESIDE BOOKS!

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home,
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.	

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of
TOY BOOKS
ever offered to the public in this place.
A variety of BEAUTIFUL PICTURE CARDS, illustrating Natural History,
Scriptural Scenes, Pilgrim's Progress, Central Park, &c., &c.
American Tales, bound in paper, 15 cents.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.
For sale by L. V. BLUM,
Dec. 13, 1867.

Ticknor and Fields's Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens furnishes an Original Story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Old World."

Ralph Waldo Emerson commences his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which appears in the January number.

Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year.

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experiences and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Among the regular writers for the ATLANTIC, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, Bryant, Agassiz, Hazewell, Trowbridge, Wasson, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Higginson, Aldrich, Shanly, Mrs. Diaz, and scores besides of the best writers in the country.

Terms: Single subscription, $4.00 a year; Two copies $7.00; Five copies $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; Twenty copies, $60.00, and a copy *gratis* to the person sending the Club of Twenty. Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens has written *expressly* for this magazine "A Holiday Romance," which will appear in four parts, each part illustrated by John Gilbert, the greatest of English designers.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes will finish his already famous Arctic Story, "Cast Away in the Cold."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will continue to write sketches like those which have made her so popular with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Author of "Leslie Goldthwaite" will furnish a story entitled "When I was a Little Girl."

Mr. J. H. A. Bone will furnish six Historical Articles on very interesting subjects, which will be illustrated with historical accuracy.

The Author of the "Seven Little Sisters," one of the most charming of children's books, will tell "Dame Nature's Stories," explaining many curious facts of animal and vegetable life.

Numerous other writers who are favorites with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will contribute, such as Mrs. Louise E. Chollet, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Helen C. Weeks, T. B. Aldrich, The Author of "Little Prudy," "George Eager," and others.

The illustrations will continue to be the very best that can be obtained from such artists as Darley, Hennessy, Tenniel, Eytinge, Wier, McEnter, Stephens, Waud, Fenn, Hoppin, Fredericks, White, and Lumly. Full-page illustrations will be published every month, and occasional *colored supplements* will be presented to the subscribers.

It will thus be seen that OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1868 has something for its patrons in every juvenile department,—*Romance, History, Fiction, Fact, Poetry, Prose, Fancy, Science, Music, Art,* and *Amusement,*—and must contiuue to be, as it now is, a Household Necessity and Delight.

Terms: One copy for twelve months, $2.00; Three copies, $5.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $30.00, with an additional copy free to the getter up of the club of Twenty. Single number, 20 cents.

EVERY SATURDAY FOR 1868.

Will contain a Brilliant Serial Story, entitled **"FOUL PLAY,"** by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe,—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christiana G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant J. Ruffini, A. C. Swinburn, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, Miss Thackeray, James Greenwood, Jules Janin, Edward Dicey, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Gerald Massey.

This popular weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These brace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French and German periodicals are a prominent feature.

Terms: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. Monthly parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches. The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drums.

Contents of Cisterns

The following gives the contents of circular isterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the conveniences of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers;

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at leass one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Snbscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.
AT BLUMS.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
SALEM, N. C.,
BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the
LATEST NEWS,
SUCH AS
POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC,
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
Always giving due attention to
THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS.**

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug, 1867.

THE
Salem Printing Office.
L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS.
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.
L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODIST, for sale by L. V. BLUM.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SALT AND MOLASSES.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed
FOR SALE AT
VOGLER'S.
Feb. 7, 1868. 4m–